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1/6

**J O U R N A L**  
Of a V O Y A G E round the  
**W O R L D,**

In His MAJESTY'S SHIP  
The D O L P H I N,  
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**S O U T H S E A S.**

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By a MIDSHIPMAN on Board the said SHIP.

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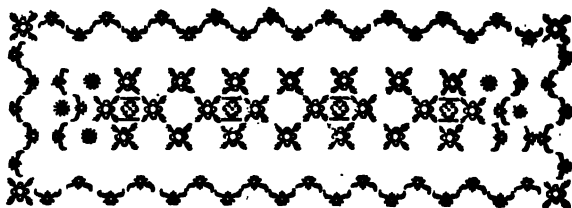
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M DCC LXVII.

203. g. 173.







A  
C O P Y  
O F T H E  
A U T H O R ' S L E T T E R

To his F R I E N D,  
Sent with the following J O U R N A L.

*Dear Sir,*

**A**CCORDING to my promise, when I left England, I have kept a journal of my voyage round the world, as exact as possible, except in those islands which we went particularly to discover, and which we are forbid to let the world know, either their latitude or longitude: this you must excuse for the present, till the government allows us that liberty. I cannot however lose this opportunity of acknowledging the great goodness and humanity of the

commodore, who, by his serving the ships' crew in particular with portable soup, and supplying the sick with necessaries from his own table, preserved them so much from the scurvy, so often fatal in those long voyages, that after encompassing the world with two ships, and sailing so many thousand leagues under the torrid zone, we lost only twelve men out of both ships, including those also who were drowned.

Our commander made us a promise at first setting out, that each man should have double wages, which he accordingly has performed. I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you in the country, and am,

*Dear Sir,*

*Yours affectionately,*

**A MIDSHIPMAN ON BOARD THE DOLPHIN.**





morning weighed anchor, with a small breeze of wind : at seven o' clock the Dolphin striking the bottom, swung round on her keel ; but, as the ground was muddy, she lay there two hours without receiving any hurt. On the sixteenth, we arrived in the Downs, where our pilot went on shore, and received a twelve oar'd barge for the service of the Dolphin, with fresh provisions for the use of the company. The Tamer, our consort, bound for Plymouth, passed us, and next day we received our commander on board; upon which we weighed anchor, and sailed.

On the night of the twenty-first we had a strong squall of wind. On the twenty-second, we anchored at Plymouth sound; and saluted the admiral with thirteen guns, and sailed up the Hamoaze, and lash'd along the hulk. It was thought proper, as the Dolphin had taken ground, to examine if she had received any damage; when, to our great joy, we found she had received none. We here received two months pay to purchase necessaries for so long a voyage. After a stay of four days, we left Plymouth, in company with the Tamer.

Nothing remarkable happened in our voyage to Madeira, where we arrived the four-

## ROUND THE WORLD. 7

teenth of July. The same day we came to an anchor in Fonchiale bay.

Madeira is situated in a fine and healthful climate,\* and is composed of one continued hill of a considerable height, which extends from east to west. On the south side, the declivity is cultivated, and interspersed with vineyards and country seats belonging to the merchants. The only considerable town in the island is Fonchiale, which is situated on the south, at the bottom of a large bay; it is defended by a high wall with a battery of cannon, and a fortified castle, which stands on the Loo, a rock that rises above the water at a small distance from the shore. This town is the only place where it is possible for a boat to land, and even there a violent surf continually beats upon the beach. The island is justly famous for its excellent wines, which seem designed by providence for the refreshment of the inhabitants of the torrid zone: and never is esteemed good in England, till it has been a voyage to the West Indies. The air is temperate, pure, and serene: They have fine oranges, lemons, bananas, ci-

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What is the meaning of the  
14 leaves inserted between  
pp. 24 & 25? The type  
used for the headlines is slightly  
different.





all kinds. The inhabitants are of a copper colour, and there are forty blacks to three whites: they are much addicted to pleasures, wine, and women. The most of the priests are negroes. The common people have scarce cloaths to cover their nakedness, so that you may have all sorts of provisions, as hogs; fowls of all kinds, as turkeys, geese, &c. fruit, and whatever they have, for old cloaths, which they are very proud of, particularly old black cloaths are looked upon as the most fashionable and genteel. This island has four towns, Praya, seated on the eastern coast upon an eminence, St. Domingo, a handsome town, with an archbishop's see; it has a fine superb cathedral, is the seat of the governor of the island, and is situated on a large, navigable river, and of very difficult access; St. Domingo Abacen, and St. Jago.

After getting a supply of water and fresh provisions, we left St. Jago, in company with the Tamer, on the eleventh of September, and made the coast of Brasil, and came to an anchor at Rio de Janeiro. It is pleasantly situated in twenty-three degrees, thirty minutes south, and well fortified, so the Portuguese are vain enough to imagine, that it is beyond the power of any nation to attack it with success, there

## ROUND THE WORLD. 11

being several other islands fortified with different batteries at the entrance: but the Portuguese would not brag so much, did they know what a fleet of first rate English men of war can do. There was formerly a yard to build men of war in this place; their ship-carpenters are very slow, but make good work. The weather is so hot, that the inhabitants shut up their doors from ten in the morning, when the land breeze generally ceases, till two in the afternoon, when the sea breeze comes on. The vice-roy has his residence here, and is invested with regal power over the inhabitants. They sell slaves in the public market here, two and two being chained together.

The Portuguese women here are not very handsome, and are much given to pleasure; and the scenes of debauchery begin as soon as the evening, no women ever being to be seen in the day time. The vice-roy's palace is a fine structure, which is a stately stone building, and the only one in the whole city that has windows, all the rest having only lattices. The churches and convents are very magnificent, which have a prodigious effect upon the minds of the common people. On their altar-pieces are many fine figures of our Saviour, the Virgin Ma-

















## ROUND THE WORLD 19

1   rueuse to this trade, that they take no care to  
2   sow or plant other kinds of vegetables, which  
3   makes all provisions excessive dear. For fish,  
4   though their coasts swarm with various sorts,  
5   none will be at the pains to catch them; and  
6   as to flesh, the pasture being so far off, the cat-  
7   tle either die by the way, or are more carcass  
8   by that time they are brought to town.

    This being the principal city and province in  
all Brazil, the above particular detail may serve  
to give a clearer idea of the rest of the coun-  
try, its trade, government; &c.

    On the nineteenth, the commodore went on  
shore to pay his compliments to the vice-roy,  
and was most graciously received by him and all  
his nobles, and had the usual salute. At noon  
the Kent Indiaman with lord Clive entered the  
bay, when the usual salutes were given.

    On the seventh of October, the vice-roy re-  
turned his visit to the commodore, where he  
was received with the usual honours, all hands  
having manned the ship, and fifteen guns fired  
on the occasion.

    On the ninth, lord Clive waited on the com-  
modore, when the usual compliments of guns  
were exchanged.

    From the fifteenth of September to the

eighteenth of October our men were employed in wooding, watering, caulking, &c. and having compleated our ships for sea, we supposed our next course would have been for the East Indies. Our commodore from all appearances seemed to have this in his view, that even Lord Clive was deceived, and imagined we should go by the Cape of Good Hope.

On the twentieth of October we left Rio de Janeiro. A signal being given by the commodore, the commander of the *Tamer* came on board, when the companies of both ships were informed that we were to go to make discoveries in the South seas; and that the government would allow them double pay for the prosecution of this voyage.

There was nothing material happened till the twenty seventh of November, when, after many severe squalls of wind, we arrived at Cape Blanco, near the river Coemarories, in the latitude of 46 degrees, 50 minutes south, and in the longitude of 72 degrees, 7 minutes from London. While we staid here the weather was very tempestuous, therefore on the thirtieth we sent our boats to sound the harbour; and the next day we entered it, and found it very rocky on both sides of the entrance, about

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## A V O Y A G E

weights, and fighting wild beasts. The young females also display their charms there in the most ingenious and forcible manner; they are finely shaped, without having been squeezed in a box of whalebone, or cramped with bars of iron. Such a publick day is the most agreeable of their whole lives; on this occasion they distribute the prizes, and make choice of their husbands, who must be twenty-eight years of age at least: the inequality of condition between families is no objection to any match, the only lawful obstacle is difference of age; they say nature hath for ever separated summer from winter. As to fortune, each individual finds a competency in labour and industry.

Their opera is without action, and consists intirely in recital and description. They sing of the beauty of the sun, the succession of the seasons, the fruitfulness of the earth, conjugal affection, the annual increase of population, friendship, brotherly love, patriotism, the inventors of the plough, the mill, the art of building, language, writing, navigation, &c.

In their tragedies the persons of the drama consist of ancient giants, who wanted to tyrannize over others, because they were stronger and taller. The catastrophe being always con-

## ROUND THE WORLD.

listent with poetical justice, and ending with the punishment of the guilty.

By their comedies it would seem, that the Patagonians don't like to be diverted at the expence of each other, but they keep some little men as we do dwarfs in Europe, and takes pleasure in introducing these on the stage by way of contrast ; for example, they represent a Patagonian beauty as setting a man of five feet upon her knee, treating him with great kindness, and desiring him to reach her some fruit from the top of an high tree. The little creature, who has neither the nimbleness nor strength of the country, looks up at it, but despairs; she gives him an ax to break down the tree, but he is not able to lift it. A wild beast approaches them; Ah my dear lover! cries the fair Patagonian, protect me: He seizes a bow, but alas! finds himself so weak, he cannot bend it, which obliges his mistress to fly with her brave defender under her arm. In another scene there is a prize depending upon a leap over a little ditch of water, only thirty feet broad; our little man jumps, and falls in the middle. He is offered revenge in a fight with a petty Patagonian, not seven feet and a half high, who knocks him down the first blow;

## A V O Y A G E

his antagonist is enraged, and the spectators diverted at his impotent resentment.

The Patagonians generally despise men of our size, on account of their own majestick stature, but behave kindly to them, even while they divert themselves with them. These people hope to have comedies soon in a better taste, for the Beaux-esprits, that have succeeded already in the tragedy and opera, are improving the comic theatre at present, but as they are whimsical and quarrellsome, it is feared it will delay the work, but their quarrels furnish the publick with very high entertainments.

The Patagonian theatre is very singular, for without having read either Vitruvius or Palladio, or seen any models from them, their houses are built in the elliptical form; so well proportioned to the eye and ear, that the beholders may see and hear from the most distant parts of the theatre. There are seats in the pit as well as the boxes for the company; the Patagonians say they should not make a toil of a pleasure. Their theatres in general are larger than ours; that of the capital is of an extraordinary size, and so it should be, to hold thirty thousand giants: their inhabitants are about

## ROUND THE WORLD.

that number, including the common people, who partake of all publick diversions. Their magistrates say, the more people labour, they have the more need for relaxation, and it cannot be a publick diversion which the populace do not share in. There is not the least disturbance either at coming in, or going out of the theatre, notwithstanding the great multitude, because the doors are large, and it is situated in the middle of an extensive square, the avenues spacious and wide in proportion. The building is rustic, but from its height and grandeur, has a majestic appearance.

There are no beggars at the church doors, nor in the streets or highways of Paragonia; all the people are employed in agriculture, or other useful employments. If a person refuses to work, he is compelled to enter upon the settlements for that purpose. Those who are past labour are maintained, to prevent the mortification of being forced to beg. It is labour in general which constitutes the wealth of particular families, as it does that of the state. Certain of subsisting by the work of their hands, they are not apprehensive of becoming too numerous; whilst labour is universally respected: the more they increase, the more land is culti-



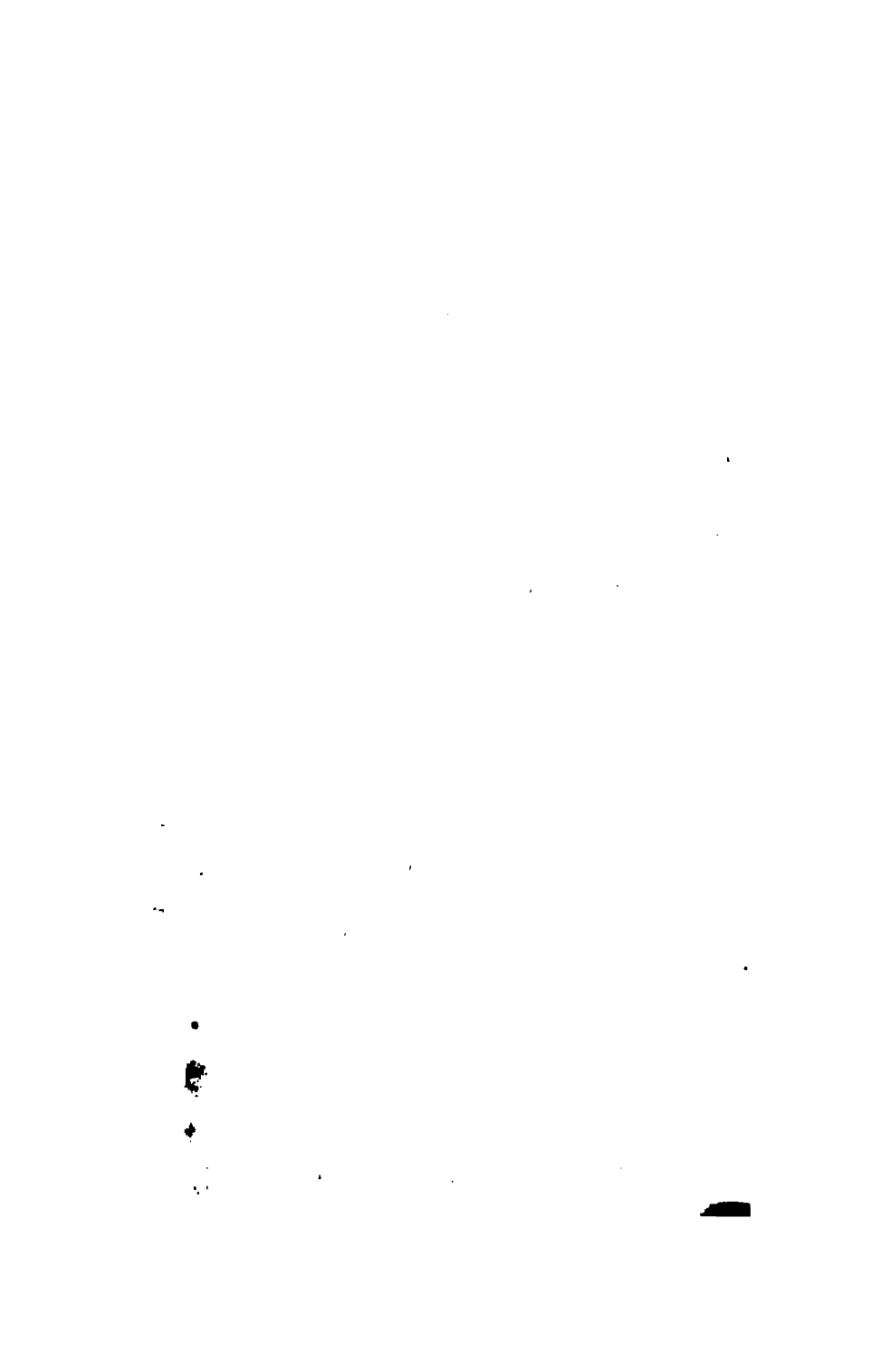
## ROUND THE WORLD.

by a foreign disease, which was brought home by some Patagonian travellers: many means were used to destroy its violence, but to no purpose, till they thought of a method to remove its fatality by communicating the distemper to the subjects after a proper preparation; the practice was brought in vogue after seven or eight successful experiments, and a new hospital built for those who were willing to secure themselves and their children from danger.

The Patagonians are only acquainted with natural medicine: they look upon their blood as the fountain of life, and say it ought not to be exhausted, but purified. Every person is his own family's physician, with the assistance of diet, and a few simples, and calls in his neighbours for their assistance, if he finds himself at a loss. The Patagonians might very easily comfort themselves for their ignorance in medicine, if they were not sensible that some proficiency has been made in it within these two thousand years; they proceed by observation, not by system: the part of physick most esteemed by them is the hygiene, which prevents maladies, by means of temperance, exercise, and alacrity.

















## A V O Y A G E

body is furnished with the conveniencies of health and cleanliness by the publick baths and immense edifices, which greatly decorate the city.

Knowing that large cities crowded are very pernicious to health, the country is brought into the city: the houses are but one story high, built separate, with a garden and park to each house. They build their houses with large beams of wood, notwithstanding they have plenty of stone-quarries, but make use of stone only in building publick edifices; they object against stone and mortar, as these materials are apt to sweat out a moisture, which occasions a constant breathing of vapours, which affect the nerves and stomach thro' time.

Every thing is removed that may corrupt the air. Some ignorant, but charitable Paragonian had built hospitals in different parts of the city, but finding the people more sickly in those quarters of the town, the hospitals were removed without the walls, by which means the sick also found good effects, and recovered more speedily: at the same time a regulation was made, that every patient should have a bed to themselves.

A great part of the nation was carried off



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**JOURNAL**  
Of a VOYAGE round the  
**WORLD,**

In His MAJESTY'S SHIP  
The DOLPHIN,

Commanded by the Honourable  
**Commodore BYRON.**

In which is Contained,

A faithful Account of the several PLACES, PEOPLE,  
PLANTS, ANIMALS, &c. seen on the VOYAGE;

And, among other PARTICULARS,

A minute and exact Description of the STRAIGHTS of  
MAGELLAN, and of the Gigantic PEOPLE  
called PATAGONIANS.

Together with

An accurate Account of the Seven ISLANDS lately discovered in the

**SOUTH SEAS.**

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By a MIDSHIPMAN on Board the said SHIP.

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Printed for M. COOPER, in Paternoster Row.

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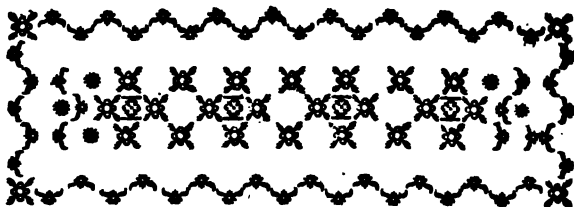
## A V O Y A G E

As to the general term of the duration of life among the Patagonians, it is to be presumed, that as great bodies keep growing thirty, their very old age is about two hundred and ten, when their strength fails, and their senses decaying, they seldom regret the loss of life. Their place of burial was formerly within the walls of the city, but, as it was feared the corruption of the dead bodies might infect the living, that was prevented for the future.

About a century ago, the Patagonians were much affrighted by some people, who were posed to be dead, and had come to life again; they made enquiry of each other what were the certain signs of death; it was determined that putrification was an undoubted sign: instead of burying the dead bodies within twenty-four hours, they deferred the interment till there was a sign of putrefaction. This error was of long standing, but time does not corroborate error in that colossal nation, which has more coarse good sense than refined wit.

They live entirely upon fish and vegetables at a certain time of the year, to give the males time to regenerate and repair their elements; but the hospitals are allowed to sell





A  
C O P Y  
O F T H E  
A U T H O R ' S L E T T E R

To his F R I E N D ,  
Sent with the following J O U R N A L .

*Dear Sir,*

**A**CCORDING to my promise, when I left England, I have kept a journal of my voyage round the world, as exact as possible, except in those islands which we went particularly to discover, and which we are forbid to let the world know, either their latitude or longitude: this you must excuse for the present, till the government allows us that liberty. I cannot however lose this opportunity of acknowledging the great goodness and humanity of the



They all live in harmony with one another.

After we had continued here a considerable time in wooding, watering, and careening our ships, having been used by them in a very friendly manner, and being shewn all their curiosities, being greatly delighted with their manners, customs, diversions, religion, policy, and government, the wise regulations of their army, and above all, with their humane and courteous behaviour to strangers, with grateful hearts to them for their favours, after having taken leave, and exchanged compliments, we parted.

Those friendly Indians were so overcome with sorrow at our departure, that we heard their lamentations at a considerable distance.

We set sail, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the same evening, arrived at Port Possession. At three in the morning we continued our course to the entrance of the first narrow, which is about three miles over, and is the narrowest part of the streights. The land is surrounded by hills, without the appearance of any trees, though it is inhabited by Indians.

The distance from the sound to the first narrow is about eight leagues. The land is of a moderate height on each side, rather highest



commodore, who, by his serving the ships' crew in particular with portable soup, and supplying the sick with necessaries from his own table, preserved them so much from the scurvy, so often fatal in those long voyages, that after encompassing the world with two ships, and sailing so many thousand leagues under the torrid zone, we lost only twelve men out of both ships, including those also who were drowned.

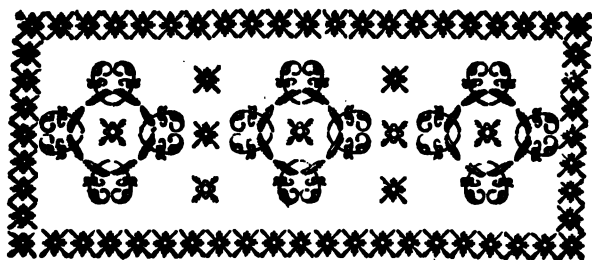
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*Yours affectionately,*

**A MIDSHIPMAN ON BOARD THE DOLPHIN.**





A  
JOURNAL  
OF A  
VOYAGE  
ROUND THE  
WORLD.



EVERY thing being prepared for our voyage, on the ninth of June we slipped our moorings, and sailed for Long Reach, where our guns were delivered and taken on board, and were joined by the Tamer frigate, captain Mouat, who was to be our comfort: and on the fourteenth we received on board a pilot for the Downs, and early in the

commodore, who, by his serving the ships' crew in particular with portable soup, and supplying the sick with necessaries from his own table, preserved them so much from the scurvy, so often fatal in those long voyages, that after encompassing the world with two ships, and sailing so many thousand leagues under the torrid zone, we lost only twelve men out of both ships, including those also who were drowned.

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## ROUND THE WORLD. 33

main-mast in a violent storm of wind, which our carpenter soon repaired.

On the thirteenth of January we espied the land, which at first view appeared to be a considerable number of islands. Here we sent our boats on shore, where they found a safe and convenient bay, sheltered from the fury of the winds. To this port we gave the name of Port Egmont, in honour of Lord Egmont.

This harbour is of such extent as to receive the whole navy of England.

The adjacent country has every thing in nature to entice a colony of settlers, as there are many fine rivulets of water, but no trees, though the ground is remarkably fertile, as we saw by our own experience; for we sowed several sorts of fallads and other seeds, which immediately came up; and make no doubt, if the lands were properly examined, many valuable things might be found.

The shore was covered with different kinds of fowls, of beautiful colours, and very tame, though not of so fine flavour, as they tasted of fish: Here we found fine oysters that made excellent sauce to our fowls; and in the bay were a vast quantity of seals, who are so prodigious as to bring eighteen at a litter.

morning weighed anchor, with a small breeze of wind : at seven o' clock the Dolphin striking the bottom, swung round on her keel ; but, as the ground was muddy, she lay there two hours without receiving any hurt. On the sixteenth, we arrived in the Downs, where our pilot went on shore, and received a twelve oar'd barge for the service of the Dolphin, with fresh provisions for the use of the company. The Tamer, our consort, bound for Plymouth, passed us, and next day we received our commander on board; upon which we weighed anchor, and sailed.

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## ROUND THE WORLD. 7

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trons, apricots, peaches, figs, plumbs, grapes, all of exquisite taste, and high flavour. This island abounds with fine cedar trees, and produces good corn and pasturage ; a great part of which they annually burn, and plant sugar canes in the ashes, which, in six months, produces large crops of sugar.

The inhabitants are humane and good natured, very affable, and courteous to strangers : they are much given to pleasure, and are very dexterous in preserving their different fruits. In Fonchiale there is a bishop's see, with several other fine churches and convents, which make a very fine appearance. The nuns here are, besides embroideries, employed in making curious flowers of all sorts, and other trinkets, which, at particular hours, they dispose of to strangers, for the benefit of the convents ; and converse freely with strangers through a double barr'd grate, and some of them are remarkably handsome.

This island lies in the Atlantic ocean, is in the form of a triangle, two hundred and forty miles north, by east of Teneriffe ; three hundred and sixty from Cape Contus on the coast of Africa ; and three hundred north of the i-

## ROUND THE WORLD. 9

Island of Furro : it was first discovered by an English gentleman, in 1344.

When we arrived at Madeira we found his Majesty's ship the Ferrit, who saluted us in the usual form : we had the same honour paid us by the citadel. Here we were supplied with fresh provisions of all kinds, with water and wine. On the twentieth, we took our leave of the governor, and after the usual compliments on both sides, of firing guns, &c. we set sail with the Crown, Ferrit and Tamer : after which we steered for St. Jago in our voyage, and parted with the Crown and Ferrit, and fell in with the Liverpool, one of his Majesty's ships from the East Indies, bound for England, with whom we sent our dispatches.

On the thirtieth, we saw the island of St. Jago, and came to an anchor in Porto Praya bay, after saluting a small fortress, which they returned.

St. Jago is a beautiful and considerable town in South America, and the capital of Chili, longitude 69. 35 west, latitude 33. 40 south ; it is situated on a large beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life : it is a bishop's see, and a royal audience. This island abounds in trees, fruit, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of



to give her a warm reception, by firing all our guns, and then boarding her from both ships. Night coming on, we lost sight of her till next morning.

On the twentieth we were employed in getting up our guns, we having only four upon deck, which had been used as signal guns, and then came to an anchor, having the *Tamer* astern, with a spring on her cable; and that we might give her as warm a reception as possible, we removed all our guns to one side, pointing to the place where the vessel must pass.

Thus, when we were making preparations for an engagement, the store ship run aground upon a bank, at which time the strange ship came up to her; and upon seeing her in distress immediately cast anchor, and hoisted out her boats to give her assistance; but before they got to her, our own boats had come to her assistance, and the commanding officer had got orders not to let any of them come on board, but to thank them in the most polite manner for their intended assistance. We afterwards found this to be a large French trading vessel without any guns, and had come to these parts for wood and water. The store-ship, however, soon got into deep water, and joined

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us, and on the nineteenth we got into Port Famine.

We were employed during our stay in this port in receiving provisions from the storeship. On the twenty-fifth, the commodore sent home the draughts of all the places he had caused to be taken, by the storeship, with orders, that if they were in any danger of being boarded and examined by any foreign ships or vessels, their first care should be to throw the plans and packets into the sea. When she was sent off, all that were sick on board the Dolphin and Tamer obtained leave to return in her to England: at the same time the commodore gave every person, that did not chuse to proceed on the voyage, leave to return to England, though there was only one accepted of this offer.

On the twenty-sixth, we left Port Famine, and discovered the French ship lying at anchor in a small bay, with her yards and top-masts struck. We sailed at four the next morning, and at eleven we worked between Cape Forward and Cape Holland. The streights here are four leagues broad, the land on each side rising high, and the mountains covered with snow. We came now a-breast of Cape Forward, which is the southermost part of the con-

all kinds. The inhabitants are of a copper colour, and there are forty blacks to three whites: they are much addicted to pleasures, wine, and women. The most of the priests are negroes. The common people have scarce cloaths to cover their nakedness, so that you may have all sorts of provisions, as hogs; fowls of all kinds, as turkeys, geese, &c. fruit, and whatever they have, for old cloaths, which they are very proud of, particularly old black cloaths are looked upon as the most fashionable and genteel. This island has four towns, Praya, seated on the eastern coast upon an eminence, St. Domingo, a handsome town, with an archbishop's see; it has a fine superb cathedral, is the seat of the governor of the island, and is situated on a large, navigable river, and of very difficult access; St. Domingo Abacen, and St. Jago.

After getting a supply of water and fresh provisions, we left St. Jago, in company with the Tamer, on the eleventh of September, and made the coast of Brasil, and came to an anchor at Rio de Janeiro. It is pleasantly situated in twenty-three degrees, thirty minutes south, and well fortified, so the Portuguese are vain enough to imagine, that it is beyond the power of any nation to attack it with success, there

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being several other islands fortified with different batteries at the entrance: but the Portuguese would not brag so much, did they know what a fleet of first rate English men of war can do. There was formerly a yard to build men of war in this place; their ship-carpenters are very slow, but make good work. The weather is so hot, that the inhabitants shut up their doors from ten in the morning, when the land breeze generally ceases, till two in the afternoon, when the sea breeze comes on. The vice-roy has his residence here, and is invested with regal power over the inhabitants. They sell slaves in the public market here, two and two being chained together.


The Portuguese women here are not very handsome, and are much given to pleasure; and the scenes of debauchery begin as soon as the evening, no women ever being to be seen in the day time. The vice-roy's palace is a fine structure, which is a stately stone building, and the only one in the whole city that has windows, all the rest having only lattices. The churches and convents are very magnificent, which have a prodigious effect upon the minds of the common people. On their altar-pieces are many fine figures of our Saviour, the Virgin Ma-

Next day they perceived several Indians cutting up a dead whale, either for food, or to make oil of for their lamps. The boat arrived soon after with the agreeable news of their having found several safe anchoring places : upon this, the commodore ordered them a double quantity of brandy.

On the fifteenth, we moored in Wash Pot bay, where we met with very severe weather, and foul winds ; by which, instead of getting forwards, we were frequently driven backwards.

On the twenty-first, we unmoored, the winds variable. The Tamer, who before this time had always kept us company, had got into a good harbour, a few leagues forward. Our men, by being harassed so much with bad weather, and unfavourable winds, began to be attacked with the scurvy : however, by the great humanity of the commodore, who used all the means in his power, by distributing proper foods and vegetables when to be had, it was prevented from raging so much as it would otherwise have done ; and if all commanders had the same degree of compassion, the one half of the men's lives, which are lost in those long voyages, might be preserved.

On the twenty-second, we set sail, and steer-



## ROUND THE WORLD. 41

ed our course between Cape Monday and Cape Upright, which are about five leagues distant from each other. Here we observed our jib-boom was sprung; we therefore came to an anchor, till our boom was repaired.

On the twenty-fourth, the weather continued bad, much rain and cold, with strong gales of wind. The second lieutenant was sent in search of a harbour, but returned without success. Next day the boat was sent out again, and returned with the olive branch, having found a good harbour; upon which, we weighed, and got to the windward of Cape Monday.

The streights here are several leagues over, and on each side, the most tremendous mountains. A violent gale arising about eleven at night, we spied the land, which shocked us prodigiously: the sky being dark and lowering, we expected nothing but being dashed in pieces amongst those frightful rocks: but providence interposed in our behalf, and by hoisting our head-sails, our ship in a moment veered round, and we were saved from the impending danger. At this time we made a signal for the Tamer to come up, and sail before us, to give us proper signals. In the late storm we had split our mizen top-sail, and received other

damage, which we repaired. The day now began to dawn upon us, which gave us fresh life and vigour, and we soon after came to an anchor in Cape Monday bay. Our commodore, after having returned God thanks for our miraculous preservation, called those high lands Cape Providence.

On the twenty-eighth of March, we examined our cables, which had been much cut by the rocks, and binded new ones in their place. There the Tamer parted from her anchor, and drove from her bank, but received no damage.

From the thirteenth of March till the sixth of April, we had nothing but continual squalls of wind, when we got moderate good weather. The country and hills here have a very dreary aspect, nothing but barren hills, without trees or verdure. We saw a number of Indians, to whom the commodore made several presents, which pleased them much. Next morning we got under sail, with a favourable gale, which continued only for a short time, when we were obliged to come to an anchor again. Our boat returning with the agreeable news, that they had found several convenient places for anchorage on the south shore.

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the Dutch drove away the Spaniards, to whom it then belonged; but the Portuguese, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholesome; insomuch that people live there a long while. The water in general is very good, and the soil fertile and excellent. There comes more sugar from thence than all other parts of the world: besides this, it produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brazil, and hence so called, is of very great use in dying red; and, within the country, there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones: likewise the cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously, insomuch that there is no want of provisions. They have several sorts of animals not known in Europe; and among the rest, a bird called Colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a May-bug, and it sings as harmoniously as a nightingale; it is a perfect beauty, and the neck is of such a lively red, that it might be mistaken for a ruby; the belly, and the upper part of the wings, are of the colour of gold, and the thighs are as green as an emerald; the legs and bill are as black as



polished ebony, and the eyes resemble two oval diamonds, being of the colour of burnished steel; the head is green, with a mixture of gold, and of a surprizing lustre; that of the cock is adorned with a small tuft: it is almost impossible to conceive how so small a bird can have so loud a note. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the sea-coast, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of cloaths. They are of a copper-colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay; and, as they are subject to few diseases, they live a long time. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and they are very fond of feasts; at which they dance and skip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. Some pretend that they are cannibals, and eat those that they have taken in war: but this is a fable. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and

## ROUND THE WORLD. 15

dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within; their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have likewise baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are only bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese divide Brasil into fifteen governments or capitanaries; eight of which belong to the king of Portugal, and the rest to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence.

Salvador is the capital of Brasil, and stands on the bay of All Saints, near the river Pitangi, is large, rich and well-built; but upon an uneven ground, upon an eminence of about one hundred fathoms, formed by the east side of the bay; so that cranes, &c. convey the goods up and down from the city to the port. Though the streets are straight, and of a good breadth, most of them are so steep as to be impracticable by coaches or chairs: to supply which defect, the rich cause themselves to be carried about in a kind of cotton hammocks called serpentes, which hang by the ends to a long pole, and are carried by two negroes on their heads

or shoulders. This bed has a tester and curtains, with a velvet pillow.

This irregular situation however does not hinder the place from being one of the most trading and rich in the country; and it moreover contributes much to its strength. The east side is almost inaccessible, and the other parts are well fortified both by art and nature, the avenues to it being defended by several forts, in which and the town are no more than six companies of regular forces.

The commerce of this capital is very considerable, consisting in woollen and linen cloths of all sorts, hats, stockings both of thread and silk, wheat, barley, meal, biscuit, Port wine, household and kitchen furniture, Guiney slaves, &c. oil, cheese, beef, and pork salted; in return for which they export gold, sugar, tobacco, snuff, Brasil wood, hides, tallow, balsam of capivy, hipecacuanha, &c. These are conveyed up and down upon sledges, which are drawn by cranes turned by slaves; and the way, being one hundred and forty fathoms in length, is boarded, that the sledges may meet with no obstruction.

The inhabitants, above the common rank, are courteous; but the lower class are insolent,

## ROUND THE WORLD. 17

and the soldiery are given to all manner of vice, and some of them are dangerous assassins. The women here are kept even more strictly than in Portugal; yet they find means to elude the watchfulness of their keepers. Husbands however make no scruple to stab or poison their wives if they catch them a-tripping. The generality of the people here are rich, and much given to traffic; yet many of the wealthy citizens breed some of their sons to the church, who are obliged to prove themselves old Christians, that is, of a family which has never been tainted with Judaism or Moorism.

The houses here are handsomely built, mostly of brick or stone, and richly furnished. The city is supposed to contain about two thousand of these. Here poor wretches of both sexes among the negroes are exposed stark naked to public sale, and of blacks there are twenty to one white.

The churches, monasteries, &c. here, are not only built in the most sumptuous manner, but adorned with every thing rich and costly. The upper town has many such splendid structures, the most considerable of which is the cathedral of San Salvador. The church belonging to the Jesuits college is all built of marble

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each is a semi-globe, with a flat surface upwards; both the pillars and semi-globe are solid, and composed of sand and stone cemented together, and plaistered over. The prisoners informed the English, that these were the foundations of buildings, set apart only for those Indians who had engaged in some religious vow; and indeed monastic institutions are often to be met with in Pagan nations; but if these ruins were originally the basis of the common dwelling houses of the natives, even in this case, their numbers must be considerable, since in many parts of the island, they are extremely thick planted, and are a sufficient proof of the multitude of its former inhabitants.

It must not be omitted, that all the above advantages enjoyed by this island, were much enhanced by the healthiness of its climate, by the breezes that almost constantly prevailed, and the frequent showers with which it was sprinkled, which were usually of a very short and almost momentary duration. The salubrity of the air had a surprizing effect in strengthening both the appetite and digestion. It was here very remarkable that even those of the officers, who every where else had been very temperate eaters, and who, besides a slight

brought from Europe; the sacristy is very rich. The vice-roy's palace is a most sumptuous building, as are the archbishop's palace, the courts of judicature, hospitals, &c.

The traffic of this place is still much enhanced by its correspondence with Rio de Janeiro, near which are the gold mines called Paulistas. Though the inhabitants are forbid to wear any gold or silver-lace, yet they have ornaments of massy gold about themselves, and they will sometimes hang them about their black women slaves.

Strangers are not permitted to resort thither to carry away the produce of the country, tho' they would buy it with specie, much less to carry their goods to sell or exchange here.

The bay of All Saints is in general rich and populous, but the climate is excessive hot and unhealthy. Here are great rains in winter, and provisions are scarce and bad. The fruits and greens are eaten up by pismires.

The Portuguese are so addicted to the planting of sugar and tobacco, that some have upwards of five hundred slaves, whose labour is so hard, and sustenance so small, that they are reckoned to live long, if they hold it out seven years. So great is the application of the Por-

## ROUND THE WORLD 19

inguese to this trade, that they take no care to sow or plant other kinds of vegetables, which makes all provisions excessive dear. For fish, though their coasts swarm with various sorts, none will be at the pains to catch them; and as to flesh, the pasture being so far off, the cattle either die by the way, or are mere carrion by that time they are brought to town.

This being the principal city and province in all Brasil, the above particular detail may serve to give a clearer idea of the rest of the country, its trade, government; &c.

On the nineteenth, the commodore went on shore to pay his compliments to the vice-roy, and was most graciously received by him and all his nobles, and had the usual salute. At noon the Kent Indiaman with lord Clive entered the bay, when the usual salutes were given.

On the seventh of October, the vice-roy returned his visit to the commodore, where he was received with the usual honours, all hands having manned the ship, and fifteen guns fired on the occasion.

On the ninth, lord Clive waited on the commodore, when the usual compliments of guns were exchanged.

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neglect to this trade, that they take no care to sow or plant other kinds of vegetables, which makes all provisions excessive dear. For fish, though their coasts swarm with various sorts, none will be at the pains to catch them; and as to flesh, the pasture being so far off, the cattle either die by the way, or are mere carrion by that time they are brought to town.

This being the principal city and province in all Brazil, the above particular detail may serve to give a clearer idea of the rest of the country, its trade, government; &c.

On the nineteenth, the commodore went on shore to pay his compliments to the vice-roy, and was most graciously received by him and all his nobles, and had the usual salute. At noon the Kent Indiaman with lord Clive entered the bay, when the usual salutes were given.

On the seventh of October, the vice-roy returned his visit to the commodore, where he was received with the usual honours, all hands having manned the ship, and fifteen guns fired on the occasion.

On the ninth, lord Clive waited on the commodore, when the usual compliments of guns were exchanged.

From the fifteenth of September to the

brought from Europe; the sacristy is very rich. The vice-roy's palace is a most sumptuous building, as are the archbishop's palace, the courts of judicature, hospitals, &c.

The traffic of this place is still much enhanced by its correspondence with Rio de Janeiro, near which are the gold mines called Paulistas. Though the inhabitants are forbid to wear any gold or silver-lace, yet they have ornaments of massy gold about themselves, and they will sometimes hang them about their black women slaves.

Strangers are not permitted to resort thither to carry away the produce of the country, tho' they would buy it with specie, much less to carry their goods to sell or exchange here.

The bay of All Saints is in general rich and populous, but the climate is excessive hot and unhealthy. Here are great rains in winter and provisions are scarce and bad. The fruit and greens are eaten up by pismires.

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## ROUND THE WORLD. 69

Those took the name of the Thousand Islands from former mariners not being able to count the number of them. They are inhabited by Indians, of a very black complexion, who go almost naked. Those islands are remarkable for the famous birds of Paradise being hatched here. We had the weather here very cloudy and dark, with much thunder and lightning. On the tenth we entered the straits of Sunda. The inhabitants of this island are very poor : they have abundance of fine green turtle, for which we gave them old cloaths and money, and supply'd both ships companies, upon which we made a most agreeable repast.

On the fourteenth, in the evening, we came to an anchor on the north side of Prince's Island. Here we were supplied with wood and water, and provisions of all kinds. The inhabitants informed us that they were frequently ill used by the Dutch, they running away with the inhabitants, whom they use unmercifully, and make slaves of them.

Some pieces of copper being torn off our ship's bow, we got it repaired, and on the nineteenth sailed from Prince's Island. On the twenty-fifth we had a light breeze, and fine weather ; and this being Christmas-day, we were

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## ROUND THE WORLD. 73

of Africa, and one thousand eight hundred east of the coast of South America. Longitude 6 degrees 35 minutes west, latitude 16 degrees south.

At a distance we spy'd a foreign sail, which hoisted French colours, but we ran her out of sight before next morning. On the twentieth, at eleven in the morning, we were surprized with our ship's striking upon a large whale, as the ship went at the prodigious rate of six knots in an hour : We were however soon relieved from our fears, by finding our ship had met with no damage, though we perceived we had wounded our enemy, as we observed the sea coloured with blood.

On the twenty fourth the rudder of the Tamer broke, and the commodore contrived a machine to steer her, instead of a rudder, which after the carpenters had completed, she steered for Antigua to repair her damages. After the departure of the Tamer we had a most violent gale of wind, which drove us to the northward of the western islands, till we came within two hundred leagues of the land. We had now a strong east wind, which we found very piercing, after having come out of

eighteenth of October our men were employed in wooding, watering, caulking, &c. and having compleated our ships for sea, we supposed our next course would have been for the East Indies. Our commodore from all appearances seemed to have this in his view, that even Lord Clive was deceived, and imagined we should go by the Cape of Good Hope.

On the twentieth of October we left Rio de Janeiro. A signal being given by the commodore, the commander of the Tamer came on board, when the companies of both ships were informed that we were to go to make discoveries in the South seas; and that the government would allow them double pay for the prosecution of this voyage.

There was nothing material happened till the twenty seventh of November, when, after many severe squalls of wind, we arrived at Cape Blanco, near the river Coemarories, in the latitude of 46 degrees, 50 minutes south, and in the longitude of 72 degrees, 7 minutes from London. While we staid here the weather was very tempestuous, therefore on the thirtieth we sent our boats to sound the harbour; and the next day we entered it, and found it very rocky on both sides of the entrance, about

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a quarter of a mile broad. On our entering the harbour the wind was very favourable, with fine weather, our boats all out about the ship; but on a sudden the wind chop'd about, so that we could not get our sails furl'd, nor return, the tide of flood running with such rapidity, that before we could bring her up, she took the shore. The night was dark, rainy, and tempestuous. All our hopes of a golden treasure were now lost; as all our boats were driven to sea, and our ship on shore, we looked for nothing but perishing on this desert coast of Patagonia.

But next morning, to our great joy, Providence drove our twelve-oar'd barge into the harbour, by which means the ship was preserved. Next day we got into the middle of the harbour, but the weather being still very tempestuous, we took all the precautions we could to moor the ship safe.

Two of the boats that were driven on shore returned this day, all well, though the men had suffered extreamly by the weather. The day following our longboat returned after having been carried several leagues to sea.

During our stay here we repaired our ship. We could find but little fresh water, which.





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was of a mineral taste, and the harbour but of bad anchorage. We left Port Desire on the fourth of December. The only good we got at this place was the refreshing our men with the fresh provisions they got here. We directed our course to the southward of Pepp's island, in the latitude of 48 degrees south, and in the longitude of 64 degrees from the meridian of London. Here we expected to find plenty of wood and water, but were disappointed. On the twentieth, at four in the afternoon, we saw the extremity of the land of Cape Fair-weather, extending from south to west.

The next day we saw Cape Virgin Mary from which we were five leagues distant, and also the land named Terra del Fuego. At three o'clock next morning we weighed anchor, and at six the extremities of Terra del Fuego appeared; at eight we saw clouds of smoke arising from different places, and presently saw a number of people on horseback. At ten we anchored, and saw Cape Virgin Mary, which appeared at east north east. We were then about a mile from the land; and after we came to an anchor, they halloo'd and

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made friendly signals to us, upon which we manned and armed all our boats.

On our first approaching the shore evident marks of fear appeared in the countenances of all in the boats, at seeing human creatures of such an enormous size. When arrived within twenty yards of the shore we lay on our oars, and observed that great numbers of them surrounded the beach, and by their signals we imagined they were desirous to have us to land. We made a signal that they should retire backwards, the commodore and chief officers consulting what was most proper to be done.

As soon as the Indians retired the commodore and his officers landed, and immediately drew up his men in a form of defence. Upon our landing upwards of two hundred came about us, smiling at the prodigious disproportion there was between their size and ours. After many agreeable tokens of love and friendship, the commodore made them some presents of beads, and other small trinkets; but was obliged to make them sit down before he could put the beads and ribbons about their necks; and even then they were as high as him when standing. They were so greatly pleased at seeing themselves dressed in these ornaments, that

they could scarcely be hindered from caressing the commodore, particularly the women, whose middle stature seemed to be about eight feet, the largest size between nine and ten.

The faces of the women were painted, and they had collars about their necks; their hair long, black, and hanging down behind. We were greatly surprized with seeing some of their women with collars on their necks and bracelets on their arms, as from their great surprize, at first seeing us, we imagined they had never seen any of the human race before: but if what Sir John Narborough and others have observed be true, those Indians change their situation with the sun, spending their summer here, and their winter farther to the north, for the benefit of a warmer climate.

Those Indians were about ten feet high, straight and well made, broad set, and of a prodigious strength. They ride upon horses about fifteen feet high: Both men and women ride astride. Their dog's noses were picked like a swine's. They by signs invited us up the country, and we by signs invited them on board the ship,

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A Patagonian is not fabricated as a man of London or Paris, of five feet high; he does not approach his mistress with corrupted manners, a weakened constitution, and a body hurt by excess and debauchery, but with a virtuous behaviour, a good constitution, and noble sentiments.

While a female Patagonian is with child, all disagreeable objects are kept from her; she is awakened by musick; they study to divert her with amusements most suitable to her taste; her mind is brightened with joy, without allowing her to grow slothful for want of action, she has exercise, such as walking, or such husbandry work, as is most agreeable to her. The Patagonians do not doubt the mother's influence over both the physical and moral constitution of the child, as a sound strong tree produces large fruit. When a young Patagonian is born, it is suckled by its mother: it is the opinion of that country, that no other person can perform that sacred office of nature properly, which is equally for the good of both mother and child. The people of that nation do not chuse to have their children weak, lame, crooked-legg'd, or rickety; if any family among them, like a sickly nursery, should be unshap-

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ly, and not grow, it would be forced to look for shelter in the desert, where it might likely form a poor race of weak savages of five feet.

They are very careful not to stop the circulation of the blood, and humours, or the motion of the limbs of their children, they don't swaddle them : they learned this lesson from the brutes ; the healthy baby is left free like a puppy, scrabbles about a room covered with matts, where nothing can hurt it ; it has no other cradle, and soon springs forward to meet the nipple from which it is nourished, and fastens itself to it, by hanging upon its mother with its knees and feet about her waste : the mother does not leave her employment while the child sucks, nor gives it any assistance with her hands ; in the same manner it scrabbles after any thing that is thrown on the matt to it : as soon as it gets upon its feet, it is led twenty times a day to a meadow, where it has pure air, and may run and tumble about without harm ; they don't use leading-strings, nor put on them pads or puddings to prevent them from being hurt by a fall ; as they are human creatures, the parent chuses they should learn to suffer, and from experience prevent accidents for the future :

## ROUND THE WORLD.

their heads are never covered, and that exposure hardens the skull, and prevents humours and defluxions; and guards it against bruises; they are also accustomed to go bare footed, as they have not always time to put on their shoes and stockings, as in cases of fire, for fear they should be burnt in their huts, and they can stand firmer on a steep place on their own skin, than on the tann'd and slippery hides of beasts; the rest of their bodies are thinly and loosely covered; they wear no garters; they are accustomed to bear the heat of the sun by degrees, also excessive cold, and wetting rains: from the day they are born they bathe them in cold water every day, even when it is covered with ice; though the Patagonians don't understand physic, they know that the motion of the blood is quicker in infancy, and is sufficient to keep them warm, and that the cold affects them no further than the skin.

As they are prepared to bear the severity of the weather, they also are accustomed to every thing that appears frightful in the air; they are used to hear and see the troubled sky, the loud winds; they are led into the middle of a garden, and their parents dance round them, and admire the lightnings, as we do the



